

A WEEK IN MISSOURI

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS GATHERED FROM MANY SOURCES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

BIG ROAD MEET IS ASSURED

The First Annual Convention of the Ozark Trails Association Will Be Held at Neosho on November 6 and 7.

Officers of the Ozark Trails Association have assurances of a good attendance of representatives of good roads clubs, cities and road districts at the first annual convention, called to meet at Neosho November 6 and 7. Governors Cruce of Oklahoma, Hayes of Arkansas, Hodges of Kansas and Major of Missouri have been invited to attend and deliver addresses.

Secretary Charles W. Fear is in receipt of information from the department of agriculture that the department of public roads will be represented by Special Agent M. O. Eldridge, an expert road engineer working under the direction of the United States highway department. This recognition by the national good roads officials means much to the great Southwest.

The state highway departments of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas also have been invited to be represented. The Hon. Roy F. Britton of St. Louis will speak on the state constitutional amendment creating a 10-cent-on-the-hundred tax for good roads. Frank Anderson of the Frisco development department will speak on "Proper Development of Good Roads."

Lightning Gives Testimony.

The elements played an important part in upholding the contention of the Springfield Gas and Electric Company in its rate fight with the city that it is necessary to maintain a steam plant for emergency, despite the fact that the city's electric current comes from the White river hydro-electric plant. The contention of the city has been that the plant is being maintained to swell the physical valuation of the property here on which the rates will be based. A witness scarcely had finished telling the public service commission that the steam plant was necessary when lightning struck the transmission lines between here and the White river and cut off the power. Street car traffic and many industries were suspended until the steam plant could be brought into use. Members of the commission had to walk down ten flights of stairs because the elevators were stopped.

Had Too Many Jobs.

Because Frank Gibson, postmaster at College Mound, Macon county, was also a school teacher and constable of Charlton township, the department has informed him that he cannot serve so many masters. He will have to give up his school and his job as constable or quit being postmaster. As Mr. Gibson gets \$65 a month for teaching school and only \$40 for handling out letters at College Mound, it didn't take him long to decide to resign as postmaster.

Died in St. Joseph Courtroom.

While the county court was conducting a hearing at St. Joseph for the purpose of determining the mental condition of Dr. E. C. Hill, 75 years old, long a familiar figure on the streets of St. Joseph, the physician was stricken with heart disease and died within a few minutes.

Major Would Put Roads First.

Governor Major was greeted by a large audience at the courthouse in Montgomery, where he spoke on roads.

Central Missouri Dentists.

The Central Missouri Dental Association held a two-days' meeting at Booneville recently. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Dr. Mack Goode, Pilot Grove, president; Dr. A. W. Grubbel, Concordia, vice president; Dr. M. L. Myer, Sedalia, secretary; Dr. F. W. Patterson, Tipton, treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Windsor.

\$18.80 for Load of Pumpkins.

In these days of high prices of food products, even the lowly pumpkin is a product not to be sneered at by the Ozark farmers and fed to the hogs. A local merchant at Springfield paid a Christian county farmer \$18.80 for a load of the big yellow pumpkins.

Deputy Marshal Resigns.

William Bettis, United States deputy marshal for the St. Joseph district, has forwarded his resignation to A. J. Martin, United States marshal at Kansas City. The resignation is to take effect immediately.

Defective Gas Jet Caused Death.

Harry Wilson of Muskogee, Okla., proprietor of a bus service there, was asphyxiated in a hotel at Springfield by gas. The jet was twisted in such a fashion that when apparently turned off it was open.

Secretary Daniels Coming.

Secretary Daniels, at President Wilson's request, has accepted an invitation to speak in Kansas City November 19, at a celebration of the 118th anniversary of the conclusion of the Jay Treaty.

Ozarks Out for Settlers.

At a conference of members of the Ozark Development Association, an organization of bankers and business men interested in a movement to interest settlers in the thousands of acres of vacant lands in southern Missouri, it was decided to send representatives into Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Illinois for the purpose of inducing homeseekers to come to Missouri.

Reports were made at the meeting that fully 300 farmers in northwest Kansas desire to leave there for other locations. Similar conditions were reported from other states in the Mississippi valley. Efforts will be made to induce the railroads traversing the Ozark country to operate special trains at reduced rates from Kansas City and St. Louis into this section to show homeseekers the advantages to be had in occupying idle lands.

Good Hunting in Ozarks.

Southwest Missouri sportsmen are oiling their guns and getting their hunting dogs in trim for the shooting of deer, wild turkeys, quail and other game, said to be unusually plentiful in the Ozark regions this fall. Reports from nearly every county indicate that quail are abundant and the covies are unusually large. The fact that the new game laws enacted by the last legislature have greatly reduced the number of days of the open season for the hunting of game will have a tendency to prevent wholesale slaughter and will leave a larger number for propagation during the open season to follow. To this end, members of the Ozark Fish and Game Protective Association will appeal to all hunters to avoid indiscriminate killing of game, especially quail of the second brood which have not fully matured and are unable to fly with the rapidity of the older ones.

To Probe Swine Disease.

An investigation to determine the causes for so many hogs dying each year as a result of feeding on the mast that abounds in the Ozark country is to be made by the agricultural college at Columbia. It is probable that the state will send an expert to this section to conduct feeding tests with the acorns to ascertain the kinds that produce diseases in hogs. There is an abundant crop of acorns in southern Missouri each year and thousands of head of hogs are turned out on the range to feed upon them. The serious drawback to fattening swine on mast, however, is that great numbers fall victims to a peculiar disease and die. If a remedy is found it will mean a saving of thousands of dollars to stockmen in the Ozarks.

The Ozark Apple Crop.

Two varieties of apples, Ben Davis and Ingram, have yielded heavily in the orchards in the vicinity of Springfield this season and the orchardists estimate that a crop of thirty thousand barrels will be marketed from orchards in Greene county. More than three hundred apple pickers have begun gathering the crop of the Hazeltine, Eckenrodt, Hinton and Dreyfus orchards, which include eight hundred acres. The yield of all other varieties is a failure. The growers expect to market the crop at once at a price of \$3 a barrel.

Sharpens Tax Memories.

Three persons indicted for perjury over their property returns to the assessor in Shelby county have settled the cases against them by pleading guilty to misdemeanor charges, paying a fine of \$200 and promising to cultivate a better memory when the assessor comes around in the future. In Macon county six property owners have called on the county clerk and asked permission to correct their assessment lists. The grand jury will convene again November 17, its main purpose being to find the tax dodgers.

Federal Plum to Sedalia Man?

It was announced at the United States district attorney's office in Kansas City that William G. Lynch of Sedalia had been recommended by Francis M. Wilson, district attorney, for appointment as first assistant in the office there. The appointment will be made by the attorney general, but the recommendations of the district attorney are generally followed.

Joplin Mine Operator Found Dying.

Gordon C. Wilson, 38 years old, a widely known mine operator, was found dying in the yard of a friend where he had called in Joplin. He was discovered soon after being seized with an attack of heart trouble and died before a physician could arrive.

Killing at a Farm Sale.

Sheriff Boyett is searching for a young man named Musgrave, who is alleged to have shot and killed Melvin Williams, a farmer, in the northwest part of Texas county. The killing occurred at a sale at the farm of John W. Teer.

Johnson County Circuit Clerk Dead.

William H. Henshaw, for twenty years circuit clerk of Johnson county and widely known among the legal fraternity, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. L. Armstrong, in Clinton, the other night.

Peacemaker is Slain.

As a result of a quarrel between two men south of Bloodland, E. A. Williams, who attempted to act as peacemaker, was killed. Williams was constable of Robidoux township, Pulaski county.

PORCUPINE SHOOT THE FIRST MATE

Only One of Its Kind in Captivity Has Fun With Ship's Crew.

MONKEYS THAT SING

Vessel Also Brought From South America Snakes With Hind Legs, a Man Milliner and Good News for the Women, and Other Things.

New York.—Rear Admiral Noah and his quartered oak ark had nothing on the Allemanilla, which arrived the other day from Carthagena, Colombia, bearing a yellow porcupine, with black and white stripes, a first mate who eats his meals standing up, ten monkeys that sing, snakes with hind legs, a man milliner and good news for the women.

John Joseph Smith, who hunts strange beasts for zoos, was responsible for the animals on the passenger list. It was he who discovered the striped porcupine, the only one in captivity, according to Mr. Smith.

On the first day out from Carthagena Mr. Porc disappeared. Frantic search of the ship, including the captain's cellarette, failed to disclose its hiding place.

At the end of a hard watch First Mate Lyons went to his cabin, donned his pink mercerized pajamas and crawled into his berth. He didn't crawl out, however, but shot out with a wild yell and six quills protruding from the injured portions of his anatomy.

Following him came a striped streak. Lyons ran out on deck, but the streak kept on his trail, uttering savage noises that sounded like those of an angry sow protecting her young.

Just as Lyons was preparing to face his pursuer and fight for his life, the cook darted out of the galley with a large dishpan. He clamped the pan



Shot Out With a Wild Yell.

down over the porc, and the life of Lyons, together with his future comfort, was saved.

Mr. Smith was glad to find the precious porcupine, and Mr. Lyons was glad to have him take charge of the animal.

The collector also brought in ten so-called "howling monkeys." They are of a species that have never before thrived in captivity, but Mr. Smith has found a way to keep them alive.

Knowing that the food given their kind in the zoos has been responsible for most of the deaths, he sacrificed one monkey to science. After investigating the contents of its stomach he was able to work on the proper diet, which consists chiefly of bananas and a weed resembling our own fresh catnip.

The snakes with the hind legs are of a species of python. They have two distinctly developed limbs near the tail, and hang from the branches of trees with these legs and drop on their prey.

Charles Kurzman, a wealthy New York dealer in millinery, also came on the Allemanilla. He had been in South America investigating the algrete trade.

The Colombian government has had great success cultivating algrete, or small white herons, and has discovered a way to extract the feathers without injuring the birds. Mr. Kurzman thinks the law which now prohibits the wearing of algrete will be repealed in this country when the Colombian supply begins to reach this port. The cultivated algrete cost \$450 a pound, wholesale.

A New Description.

Cleveland, O.—In a cross petition for divorce, Samuel B. Robinson describes his mother-in-law as a "permanent fixture in my household," and one of the principal causes of his marital troubles.

Sold His Whiskers.

Murrayville, Ill.—George McAllister sacrificed his long, silky mustache for \$10, auctioning it to the highest bidder, to boost the building fund of the Methodist church.

WILD MAN ATE GRASS FROM THE JAIL LAWN

Had to Be Restrained From Swallowing Pebbles—Has Uttered No Word.

San Rafael, Cal.—Deputy Sheriff Jack Donahue has a "wild man" in custody. He was captured near Camp Taylor. Not a word has the prisoner spoken; not a question has he answered with the exception of one, and that was when asked to write his name he scribbled the words "Ant Bey" on a bit of paper. It is thought these words may be a corruption of the name "Anthony Benko," found on a card when the man's cabin was searched.

"The Unknown's" first attempt at escape was made when newspaper photographers posed him outside the



Began Eating Grass and Dandelions.

county jail for a picture. He stared wildly at the cameras and then broke away from Donahue and dashed toward the hillsides. He was captured after a short sprint, but protested violently by signs alone against being returned to his cell.

Soon after his attempt at escape he made signs indicating that he wished to sit down on the court house lawn. He was allowed to do so, when he immediately began tearing up grass and dandelions by the roots and eating them. He was allowed to do this, but when he attempted to swallow several small pebbles he was restrained.

Dr. Juser, county physician, and Dr. Stone made a close examination of the prisoner and they agreed that he was sane, but neither could account for his evident lapse of memory and his reversion to mankind's primal instincts.

In the hermit's hut, south of Camp Taylor, officers even found a stock certificate of an old mining company issued on March 14, 1863, to "F. Hirth." They also found a wallet containing a card on which was written the name "Anthony Benko."

No steps toward disposing of "The Unknown" have been taken as yet, or will they be until after further inquiry has been made into his strange case.

Former United States District Attorney John L. McNab, as attorney for the estate on which the hermit made his home, filed the complaint on which the "wild man" was taken into custody.

WHY HE KEPT RIGHT ON

Fell Into River, Had to Go to New York Anyway, So He Floated Across.

New York.—Carrying a wet cargo, Robert Tisdale, negro laborer, floated from Yonkers to Harlem early the other day. He was docked in the Harlem river, at 138th street, by two patrolmen, who insisted on stopping his voyage.

Street Cleaning Inspector Boyle saw Tisdale first and called for help. "What are you yelling for?" came from the "floater."

"I want to rescue you," called back the inspector.

"Go on back to bed," came the reply.

Patrolmen Osterhaus and Sullivan threw a rope to the negro and a few minutes later hauled him ashore.

"How did you get into the water?" asked one of the policemen.

"I don't remember," replied Tisdale. "The last thing I recollect I was sitting on the stringpiece of a dock in Yonkers, and then I found myself in the water. I had to come down town, anyway, this morning, so I kept right on."

Looks After Chickens.

Winsted, Conn.—Swipes, a cat owned by George M. Bradford of Meadow street, has developed a fondness for the chickens of Abel R. Woodward, who lives next door to the Bradford house, and each night when the chickens fly into low trees to roost, Swipes will climb to the limb on which they are huddled together, "shoo" them to the ground and then chase them into the henhouse where they belong.

High Office for Woman.

Philadelphia.—Mrs. Esther C. Young, a wealthy society woman, has been elected president of the Columbia Telephone company. She is the first woman in the country to hold such a position.

DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Forage Crops Fully as Important as Cotton and Corn.

PROFITABLE AS WINTER FEED

Every Farmer Should Make Growing of Fodder a Big Part of His Farm Operations, Selecting Piece of Land for Purpose.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)

The question of forage crops is not a difficult problem for southern farmers. Almost every farm crop grown can be used for forage. There are, however, many plants that will produce forage in abundance.

Every farmer should make the growing of forage an important part of his farm operations. Each year a large piece of land should be selected especially for the growing of forage crops. Forage crops are of fully as much importance as cotton and corn, but they are usually neglected crops.

The turnip crop should be considered of great value. Prepare the land thoroughly, manure heavy, plant in drills three feet apart, when the leaf is as large as a dime, thin to 15 inches and cultivate often, and you will raise a great quantity and find that the crop is very profitable for winter feeding.

For the earliest spring feed, sow oats, rye or wheat in the fall. Sow two bushels per acre on fertile soil, liberally manured and well prepared. These crops usually produce feed by the first of March and furnish good hay if cut in the dough stage.

Crimson, white, burr and red clovers are valuable winter crops to plant. September and October are the best months for seeding, and to be sure of a big crop plant on fertile soil and a perfect seed bed, using plenty of manure and 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. Sow from 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. The yield of hay on thoroughly prepared fertile soil is about one and one-half tons per acre. The corn crop planted on this clover stubble will never fail you. As high as 20 tons of silage corn is often grown on clover sod.

Alfalfa excels every other crop in yield per acre, in feeding value, and as a soil enricher, when grown on land to which it is well adapted.

For a large yield of hay, sow one bushel of wheat or oats and 15 pounds crimson or red clover per acre. The crops are cut when the clover is in full bloom. It is easy to make two tons of hay per acre on fertile soil, and these hays are milk and fat producing feeds.

Hairsty vetch and wheat or oats are also fine for grazing and hay. More land is being seeded each year to this mixture, and the farmers all like it.

Fall or spring sown oats furnish grazing and make a capital hay when cut in the dough stage. At Baton Rouge, La., two and one-half acres were planted in oats at the experiment station for grazing on September 28. October 29 seven Poland China pigs weighing in total 276 pounds were put on the oats and given no feed during the winter. On February 17 the pigs weighed a total of 568 pounds, or an average gain of .37 pound per pig per day for 110 days. From October 29 to January 1 45 head of sheep were pastured on this same plot.

Rape will produce more green forage in the south during the winter months than any other one plant or combination of plants that can be grown. It has been demonstrated by the experiment station that an acre of good rich land sown to rape will produce as much pork when used as a hog pasture as the same acre planted to corn and well cultivated. It can be grown a great deal cheaper than corn. One or more acres should be planted on every farm every year.

Wheat, oats, rye, and barley make a good mixture for grazing and hay. When sown in September or October on good land, it may be grazed all the dry days from November 1 to March 1 and then hay may be harvested the latter part of May or the first of June.

There is hardly an end to the summer crop that can be grown for forage. Every farmer is entitled to his choice, and while sorghum and other crops produce an abundance of high-class feed per acre we must not fail to keep in mind the fertility of the soil.

It is possible to have a rotation of very fine forage crops that will improve the soil. Cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, alfalfa, the vetches and clovers furnish grazing and hay and rapidly increase the fertility of the soil.

At the Louisiana station corn with cowpeas grown in the corn and peanuts gave 450 pounds of pork per acre. The peanuts were planted after

oats, which, during the winter, furnished grazing that gave 300 pounds of pork per acre and a crop of oats besides. The peanuts planted after oats gave an average of 400 pounds of pork and this added to 200 pounds from grazing the oats made a total of 600 pounds of pork per acre and a crop of oats besides.

Sweet potatoes give from 400 to 750 pounds of pork per acre. If we take an average at 500 pounds and add to this 200 pounds from grazing the oats which preceded the sweet potatoes, we have 700 pounds of pork per acre for one season, plus a crop of oats harvested.

At the Mississippi delta station, after the corn was gathered, pigs were turned into the pea field, and made a gain from the peas of 170 pounds per acre. They had no additional feed.

Comparative Value of Fertility in Farm Produce

Alfalfa	\$35.84
100 Bu. Corn	\$29.22
3 Tons Clover	\$25.20
75 Bu. Oats	\$14.61
2 Tons Timothy	\$10.74
1000 Lbs. Milk	\$10.11
1000 Lbs. Fat Cattle	\$4.62
1000 Lbs. Fat Hogs	\$3.12
500 Lbs. Butter	\$0.18

The results obtained when turning hogs, cattle, sheep and other stock into velvet beans after the corn is harvested are more than satisfactory.

The soy bean is probably the best annual legume to grow for forage in the cotton belt. Whether used as a hay, grain or for grazing it is a very valuable feed for live stock. Soy-bean hay is practically identical in feeding value with alfalfa, and yields from two to three tons per acre. The grain is more valuable than cottonseed meal as a supplementary feed in the production of pork, mutton, wool, beef, milk and butter. A bushel of soy beans is at least twice as valuable for feed as a bushel of corn.

Spanish peanuts will produce good crops on comparatively poor land, when well fertilized and cultivated. Prof. Dugger at the Alabama station found an acre of Spanish peanuts produced 600 pounds of live weight in hogs. This was after the tops had been cut with a mower and saved for hay. The growing of peanuts after oats and on other land, and the use of the moving machine or the thrasher and hay press, will promote the raising of good live stock and add much to the fertility of the soil.

Cow peas without grain usually give better results than other crops. One season a crop of peas grown on bottom land produced 483 pounds of pork per acre. Peas furnish most excellent grazing for all kinds of stock.

Milo maize, Kafir corn, millet and other crops furnish excellent forage, but a crop of corn and cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, or velvet beans can be grown on the same land at the same time and furnishes a world of valuable feed and increases the fertility of the soil at the same time. This being true, let us call particular attention to the importance of cow peas, peanuts and soy beans planted in the corn at the last working as a factor in the production of large quantities of cheap forage. All kinds of stock can be turned into the field after the corn is harvested and will soon be rolling fat.

Every farmer who keeps as many as ten head of stock should build a silo. The cost is small. For filling the silo corn is king. The yield of corn on fertile soil is seldom under ten tons per acre, and often as high as 20 tons per acre.

No man can make the best use of forage crops without adequate fencing. Around every field run a woven wire fence 30 inches high, with two strands of barb wire above. Also use several hundred yards of the hurdle or portable fence to divide the fields into lots of any size. This fence is simple and cheaply made and can be stored under a shed until needed.

BEEES ARE QUITE PROFITABLE

Honey Gatherers Are Only Producers on Farm That Yield Profit Without Cost of Feed.

(By WESLEY FORSTER, Colorado State Bee Inspector.)

If people knew what a great source of profit is found in the keeping of bees, and how interesting the work there wouldn't be an unused square foot of ground on any farm in the United States.

Bees are the only producers known to husbandry that yield a profit without cost of feed. They find their own pasture. They multiply so rapidly that they more than pay for the small initial expense of housing them, and the first cost of equipment is almost trifling.

Bee culture may be made profitable by the children of the farm, or by the women members of the family. It may be carried on successfully in conjunction with the keeping of poultry or growing of fruit. In the latter case, apiculture is found to be a great help toward more fruit and better fruit.

Bees are little trouble, and require only occasional attention. They are easily handled and readily controlled. Best of all, they give a real service in hard cash, and that counts most on the farm.

Hogging Down Corn

Weight at Start 82 Lbs. Cost and Pork Per Acre.

Corn and Soy Beans	\$2.38 per 100 lbs. Lbs.	619
Corn and Cow Peas	2.46 " " "	504
Corn Alone	2.50 " " "	
Sweet Corn and Soy Beans	3.55 " " "	350
Ear Corn and Meat Meal	3.74 " " "	

corn and well cultivated. It can be grown a great deal cheaper than corn. One or more acres should be planted on every farm every year.

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